positive order, under the power conferred in this act he may sweep two-thirds of a legitimate and taxpaying

positive order, under the power continue and taxpaying may sweep two-thirds of a legitimate and taxpaying business out of existence.

This feeling, among the liquor dealers, who number some seven thousand in the city of New York, has excited great resentment, and no means will be lest unfried to defeat the bill. Large sums will be raised to test the law, and if defeated, to secure the return of such members to the Senate and Assembly as will at the next session repeal the obnoxious law. Meetings have been held of the different associations, committees appointed, and they are preparing to act with vigor and determination to defeat the unjust law at all hazards.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.

Teachings of the Census-Future Location of Manufactures-Proximity to a Commercial City Profesable to Proximity to Coal Mines or to Water Powering City, &c.

ting City. &c.

Hon. Mr. Hogan, member of Congress from St. Louis, recently made a call, through the House, on the proper department for a list of all cities or towns in the United States having ten thousand inhabitants and upwards, accompanied by a statement showing, first, the number of inhabitants; second, amount of capital employed in manufactures; third, number of hands employed; fourth, the value of the annual product. This called forth an

Micial document in reply.

This official document the St. Louis newspapers have subjected in full. It appears from the report of the isorotary of the Interior, who compiled it from the least roturns of 1800, that the following seven cities

No. Operatives. New York	Capital. \$61,212,757 73,318,886 17,855,735	Value of Manufactures. \$159,107,369 135,979,777 46,436,648				
Boston 19,283	13,927,230	36,119,018				
Brooklyn 12,758	12,320,876	34,241,520				
Newark 18,851	11,926,540	22,647,496				
84 Louis 9,352	9,205,205	21,772,323				

race for manufacturing supremacy as in that for com nercial, and that, too, not from mere weight of capital, nor yet from overwhelming numbers of operatives, for Philadelphia actually employs more of each, and Boston comparatively more of each than New York employs, out because of the real advantages, and because of the uperior skill possessed by New York. Adding Brooklyn, Jersey City, Paterson and Newark manufactures to those of New York—for it is substantially one interest nd the annual value created largely exceeds that created Philadelphia, Boston, Lowell, Lawrence, Fall River nd Lynn all put together. Largely exceeds them. Manufactures in this country, like everything else

anufactures in this country, like everything else rable are rushing into the commercial cities—into market places of the country. The rush is no longer listant waterfalls and to coal mines, but to the places are any article, when finished, can be sold. The nufficturers of goods who have located near cheap 1, as at Reading and Pittsburg, or nest water power, at Lowell, cannot sell at home, but are compelled to at their goods to a distant market. What does this older It involves railroad freights, drayage at both sof the route, storage, insurance, exchanges, irresponsives It involves railroad freights, drayage at both sof the route, storage, insurance, exchanges, irresponsible of the route, storage, insurance, exchanges, irresponsiol agents do not always forward the proceeds of sales promptly; in selling agents are not always ompetent nor as diligent as owners. If, instead of ding by railroad, owners ship their goods by sea, or a ser river, marine insurance is dear and delays in sepretation frequent. Hence the large profits made manufacturers at Western points like St. Louis, Chicatoniusville, &c., who are subject to none of these whacks.

the same of these who are subject to none of these wavelets. In a less degree, but still very marked, these facts main in the case of goods sent from the interior to be York. Beston, and other commercial cities this side the Allechany Mountains. An engine maker in this yos soils his goods at his shop; so with nearly every anulacturer in the city. What is the result? The result is that manufacturers in New York and her Eastern commercial cities, make larger profits on a labor of every operative they employ than do those istern manufacturers who have becated in the interior, may from market, near coal mines and waterfalls, and he have to employ agents in commercial cities to sell eir goods.

This fact is so important that we must establish it beind the power of controversy. To do this we submit
table showing the number of operatives employed in
apportant manufacturing places in several States, and
to annual earnings of those operatives:

No. of Operatives.

2.256 \$3.133,567.

	##100.1-#000000g.000000
Jersey City 2,026	5,700,800
Paterson 4,765	5,583,867
Lowel!	18,252,130
Lawrence 8,150	8,063,30
Lynn 9,548	5,198,36
Fall River 4.621	7, 7:33, 611
Providence	
	15,340,203
Now Haveu 7,474	8,747,794
Pittsburg	11,806,474
New Bedford	11,775,64
Hartford 4,035	5,283,430
Manchest T 6,904	10,597,32
Baltimore	21,083,513
Wilmington 3,763	5,592.88
Louisvale 6.859	12,933,093
New Orloans 5,062	10,926,130
Bichmond	12,800,280
Cleveland 3,462	
New Albany 943	5,260,178
Chateren Pass	1,873,916
Chicago	11,740,684
Poorta 1,250	4,793,097
Quinoy	2,879,448
Davenport 251	936 676
St. Paul 299	435, 286
St. Paul. 200 Milwaukee 3,186	6,423,246
This extended table shows that New Ye	rk distances,
in productiven as all of the colourated re-	ment fret aring

ties in the East—very one of them, no mattir now ligibly situated, no hard r what skill they command. The table also shows that most cities lying west of the

mit another table, abowing what each operative earned per year in each of several cakes, according to the actual as-certa aments of the lest consus:—

No. of operations.	Gross earnings.	Openatore						
New York80 204	\$159,107,369	\$1,983 7						
Brooklyn 750	34,241,520	2,683 93						
Jersey (ity 2.026	5,700,500	2,813 82						
Newark	22.647,496	1,201 3						
Paterson 4.765	0,580,867	1.171 84						
Philadelphia96,483	135,979,777	1,073 77						
Pittsburg 8 887	11,806,474	1,336 05						
Reading 2,236	3,133,457	1,401 38						
Boston	36,119,618	1,472 59						
Lowett	18, 252, 136	1,382 10						
Cincinnati 29 301	46,420,648	1,574 07						
St. Louis 5 352	21,772,323							
Chienco 5.080	11,740,681	2,328 06						
Any reader he don't so the								

ployed can accrean the average earnings of each operative in such city.

The above table is exceedingly instructive and is very suggestive. Look at the earnings of manufactures to cated in a commercial city like that of New York, and see how much more reminerative they are than are those of New Fighal, whether the latter are located in Boston or inland by the side of the best water power. So also inspect those of Francy wants, and you will find thom far less profitable than those of New York, no matter whicher located by the side of the beds of anthracite at Reading or by the side of the beds of anthracite at Reading or by the side of the beds of market is better than to be located at the foot of a waterfail wenty. It has been generally supposed that New York was almost wholly commercial. How few have believed—yet such as the truth—that a large portion of our labor is bestowed upon our manufactures. And how profitable?

The tables also suggest to persons about to remove their manufactures from the interior to this great national market place whereabouts to locate. They must locate in the city itself, or at points in Jorsey City or Prooking, where they can obtain cheap lots, and yet quickly and inexpensively reach our business streets. Notice the effect of distance from our business streets upon manufacturing in Brooking, Jorsey City, Newark and Fakarson. If our readers will stop and consider which of the two last named cities can quickest reach our business streets upon manufacturing in Brooking, Jorsey City, Newark and Fakarson. But why distinguish? The manufacturer at Ninetisth, or Sixtieth, or Firsteth street can send to the same point; and this truth accounts for the revolution in the table that manufactures into our business streets much quicker, and at less cost, than a city manufacturer at Ninetisth, or Sixtieth, or Firsteth was freed as seried will an of the city) are yet more profitable to them. But why distinguish? The manufactures of New York, Brooklyn, Jorsey City, Newark and Paiceron compose but on

The Remembers in Indiana.—With feelings of profound sorrow we are compelled to amounte the appearance of the rinderpest in the cattle around Indianapolis. Some sort of an animal diptheria is visiting a large number of calvas, and on this account a few of our conscientious butchers have stopped their traffic in voat. A friend of ours owned a calf which was attacked with this malady, and the symptoms corresponded very much to that of diptheria in a human. The calf pants and gasps for breath, until it is relieved of its agony by natural death or a merciful killing. Was development the discase.

THE LATE DANIEL S. DICKINSON.

Meeting of the Bar-Resolutions and Addresses.

The Bar of New York assembled in very large number vesterday, in pursuance of a public call, to testify the sense entertained by the legal profession at the loss they had sustained in the death of the Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, late United States District Attorney, in this city.

Among the prominent gentlemen present were Major

peals, Ex-Judge Moncrief, Edwards Pierrepont, William M. Evarts, Samuel & Courtney, Marshal Murray, Judge Davis, United States District Attorney Silliman, of Kings county; Judge Moson, United States Commissioners Betts Osborne, Newton, Chas. K. Kirkland and Metcalf, Judge Oscorne, Newton, Chas. K. Kirkland and Metcair, Judges Jones, Monell, Daly, Sutherland, Ex-Judges Peabody, Allen, Bosworth, Ex-Recorder Tallmadge, Ex-United States District Attorney John McKeon, Judge Backus, James T. Brady, Edwin W. Stoughton, Captain Toone, H. D. Lepaugh, Counsel to the Prussian government, and

others.

Mr. Edward Phrandon called the meeting to order, and nominated Judge Betts, of the United States District Court, as Chairman, which was agreed to.

Mr. E. W. Stoodards nominated the following Vice Presidents:—Judges Shipman, Benedict, Davies, Baynard, Robertson, Daly, Davis and Mason.

Meetra. Samuel R. Blatchford and James C. Spencer

were nominated Secretaries.

Mr. Punnanour then proceeded to address the meet If. Pursuarour then proceeded to address the meeting. He said it might not be known to those who were not intimately acquainted with Mr. Dickinsen that within the last four years he had become a religious mas, and united with the church. He had long been married, and just five days before his death he wrote some poetry to his wife, in which he gave better insight into his inner life, in a few words, than could possibly be given in any lengthened speech. It is proposed that these feeling lines, which he wrote to his wife but a few days prior to his death, as if he snietpated the near approach of his end, should be read here, as they have a peculiar interest on this sad occasion. The speaker then read the lines referred to in a slow, impressive vo ce, which at some passages was broken with emotion, the attentive audience also exhibiting symptoms of deep interest and feeling. Mr. Pierrepont, resuming his remarks, said—Mr. Chairman, on behalf of the members of the bar we propose to preserve in searced memory the virtues of the deceased, and that as a faint tribute of their respect to the late Daniel S. Dickinson, the Bar of New York adopt the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That by the sudden death of Daniel S. Dickinson, while in the high and responsible officer Blistrick Atsenwiches.

the late Daniel S. Dickinson, the Bar of New York adopt the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That by the sudden death of Daniel S. Dickinson, while in the high and responsible office of District Attorney of the United States, the bar has been deprived of one of its brightest ornaments and the government of one of its most faithful offices. International Control of the Market of the Control of the Market of the Control of

consect. And that a copy of these resonations be plumined in the journals of the city.

The resolutions were put to a vote and carried.

Judge Boswogru, of the Superior Court, next addressed the meeting. He said:—Sympathizing with the family and irlends of the deceased, and sharing in the respect which a quaintances and friends entertained for him, I cannot but regret that my ability is not commensurate with my desire to do justice to the merits of deceased as a lawyer, a citizen and a statesman. Judge Bosworth then referred to the early life and history of Mr. Dickinson, briefly skatching his public andrepolitical career, and the others he filled with rare talent and ability up to the moment of his unexpected death. His death made the community in which he lived a sad one. On Saturday last his remains were taken to be interred in the consetery of the town where he had resided so long with increasing honor. All business was suspended; private dwellings as well as public buildings were draped in mourning. All classes of the community were waiting the arrival of his remains, and to accompany them, with every token of respect and honor, to his late residence. No more need be said to illustrate the sifectionate regard cherished for him by those who knew him than their grief for his death. Men who admired and respected him without having ever entered his dwelling may desire to know something of his life in the relation of husband and father. Mr. Dickinson was a man of domest chabits and testes. He was hospitable without the slightest and tested onate father, ever mindfull of the interests and buppiness of his children, who reciprocated his love with steadafast effection and the most sincere personal respect. To this berekved widow and afflicted children and relatives there must come the consolation that the

assured the cheering consents on that he died in the wellassured hope of a higher and happier lite beyond the
grave.

Mr. Charles K. Krekland was the next speaker, and
in the course of his remarks dwelt more particularly
upon Mr. Dokinson's efforts to sustain the government
and preserve the Union when both were greatly imperilled. Notwithstanding the many eventful phases of
political life through which he passed, Mr. Dickinson
considered the 20th of April 1861, the most memorable day
of his life. That was the day of the great uprising in NewYork, when not less than two hundred thousand people,
irrespective of class and 'political association, assembled to express their devotion to the countyr and the Union, and to protect the republic
against the assoulf made upon it at Fort Sunter.
Mr. Dickinson travelest two bundred miles for the sole
purpose of attending that meeting. And when he got to
the meeting, in addition to the patrotten he felt, his
whole spirit was excited on looking at that wonderful
mass of people and beholding on the status of Washingten the flag which had waved over Sumrer, and
which had been brought to the meeting by Major
Anderson. His speech on the occasion was one
of the greatest efforts of his life, and dd
much to nerve and encourage the people in their determination to put down the rebellion. No man in any
position of life in this country did more during the four
years of war to maintain and preserve the Union than
Mr. Dickinson, Take him all in all, he was a man unqualifiedly entitled to the esteem and gratinde of his
country.

General Drx was the next speaker, who closed a very

years of war to maintain and preserve the Union than Mr. Dickinson. Take him all in all, he was a man unqualifiedly entitled to the esteem and gratitude of his country.

General Drx was the next speaker, who closed a very beautiful and elequent eulogy with the following words:—But, sir. I must not draw too largely on the indulgence of the gentlemen assembled here. My purpose was to offer in the briefest manner my tribute to the common stock of sadness for the sudden death of the departed statesman, and of synapathy with his sorrowing friends. When we page in review the varied incidents of his life—his youth of carnest and persevering labor, his manihood of official and forense activity, his public services, the social position he occupied in his latter years as the well carned reward of half a country of unremitting tool, and, slowe all, his fidelity to the cause of the Union through all vice-situdes—by conciliation as long as there was any hope of a peaceful solution of sectional controversy, and by a realous and patriotic devotion to the government when its existence was threatened by force, we may truly say that a remarkable man has gone from among us, and that his career is a distinguished example of successful effort, well directed and well sustained, in the acquisition of official and professional fame.

Mr. Jaxiss T. Brany made a very next and eloquent address. In referring to the beautiful lines of poetry written by Mr. Dickinson and addressed to his wife, but a few days previous to his death, and which Mr. Pierrepout read to the meeting, he said, we are told what I was delighted to hear, that almost the hast act of Mr. Dickinson's life that could properly be communicated to the public ear was that in this springtime, with the vision of his sick wife before him, he went out, not among the children of the fields, whom the poet so beautifully calls the stars of earth, to make a cluster of flowers to place on her delicate hand, but he culled them out of his own heart, and he has gone unto the presence of h

Mr. Wx. Evants also tollytened the services and virtues of the deceased, at the close of which Mr. D. C. Britssatt, offered a resolution appointing a committee of five, to act with similar committees, in raising a monument to the memory of the late D. S. Dickinson.

The resolution was adopted, and a committee appointed. pointed.

The meeting then adjourned.

Attachment Against Mr. Leonard Grover.
HE IS SUED BY ONE OF HIS FORMER SINGERS FOR SALARY.
SUFFREE COURT—CHAMBERA
Before Judge Clerke.

Joseph Tamare vs. Longerd Grover.—The plaintiff in this action, as alleged before the court in affidavits sent in on the motion for an attachment, was engaged by the defendant in November last to sing for the space of five mouths in several operatic performances to be given in various cities. It is further alleged by planniff that he was discharged by Mr. Grover, without any just cause, and that a sum of three thousand dollars was due him at the time. Upon the application of Mr. Henry H. Morange, counsel for Signer Tamaro, an attachment was issued against Mr. Grover, and the same placed by the Sheriff in the hands of two depeties, Messrs. Therp and Dunham. These gentlemen visited the Academy of Music on Trosday, and after waiting until eight o'clock P. M. they quitely entered the several ticket offices and seized the moneys collected by the ticket agents, which amounted to some nine hundred dollars. The performance was cert in any way interfered with, but at one defendant in November last to sing for the space of five

time a raid upon the costumes for last night's performance was threatened; but it is stated that a compromise or a cessation of hostilities for a short time was mutually

THE PARK.

tion of the Drives and Walks Around Harlem Lake—The Birds and Ani-mals—A New Statue Erected—Prepara-tions for the Summer Season—Skating

tions for the Summer Season—Skating Statistics, &c.

The very pleasant weather—more like that of May than April—with which we were favored last week wrought a great change in the appearance of the Park Under the inspiring influence of sunshine and balmy atmosphere thousands of visitors made pilgrimages to the Park on Thursday, Friday and Sunday, giving to the drives and rambles a most cheerful aspect, suggestive of the scenes witnessed there during past summer seasons. The reads and walks are all settled and are in the very best condition.

Many improvements have been made at the Park during the winter intended to increase the general beauty and attractiveness of the place in summer. The drives and walks around and in the vicinity of Harism Lake, at 110th street, are nearly completed and will be thrown open to promenaders and equestrians by the time the Saturday afternoon concerts shall have been inaugurated for the season. For the accommodation of persons visiting the upper section of the Park a saloon will be opened at Mount St. Vincent, where refreshments will be served up. The rooms of this saloon will be supplied with rich, old-fashioned furniture, similar to that in use laid out in the rear of this place, where the patrons of the establishment may receive their refreshments and at the same time enjoy the luxury of being in the overnair.

the establishment may receive their refreshments and at the same time enjoy the luxury of being in the open sir.

The massive bridge across the vailey has been completed, and is well worth a visit to the Upper Park. A large torce of workmen is at present employed in putting the Park in order for the opening of the saison. The mowing machines are at work on the lawns, the grass of which is being shaved down as close as the hair on the head of a Zouave or member of the P. R. A great variety of rustic stractures, for shade and seats, have been added to the Park for the convenience and comfort of visitors. Thousands of now trees and shrubs are being planted, and the pruning knife is busily at work in both cutting away and grafting. Some of the early plants are in blossom, and with pleasant weather and warm sunshine the floral beauty of the Park will make a very brilliant manifestation by the first of May.

On the lake the swans and other aquatic fowl have made their appearance, after the long imprisonment of the winter. The broad of swans has been considerably increased since last fall, and the muscories have suffered no loss by death. The peacocks and pelicans are as hale and hearty as ever. The deer and camels passed the winter very well, and are once more to be seen in the open sir. An addition to the family of Cape buffaloes (African) has been made since last summer. On the 15th of March a male calf was born, and both mother and babe are doing well. This makes the vhole number four—the only members of the species ever brought to this country. The flock of sheep have grown considerably, and now constitutes one of the finest and largest to be seen anywhere.

SATURDAY CONCEPTS.

bly, and how constitutes one of the innest and largest to be seen anywhere.

SATURDAY CONCERTS.

Weather permitting the Saturday concerts will be resumed on the first Saturday afternoon of next month. The musicians' pagoda has been repaired and repeitted, and the arbor on the acclivity in front of it has also undergone repairs. The same should be said of THE BOATS

which will once more be launched on the lake in a few days. Two small craft, for the use of boys, will be put on the pond this season. The water there is very shallow, and the boys will have an opportunity to enjoy the sports of rowing and salling, without running the risk of being drowned.

BOUNDARY WALLS.

of being drowned.

The exterior wall on the Fifth avenue side of the Park, near 110th street, will soon be finished, and will add much to the beauty of that section of the Park. On the Eighth avenue side the work on a similar scale has been discontinued, on account of the proposed regrading of that avenue. The steps and archway leading to the Croton reservoir will be completed in a few weeks.

STATUE OF COMMERCE.

A very handsome attraction has been added to the Park, by the crection of the statue of "Commerce," near the Eighth avenue entrance, which has been named the "Merchante" Gate." This statue is of bronze, and stands on a grante pedestal. It is a finely wrought figure, and was presented to the Park by Mr. Guion, an eminent merchant of Liverpool, England.

eminent merchant of Liverpool, England.

An effort is to be made by the Commissioners of the Park during this summer to put a stop to the exorbitant charges which the hackmen who have carriages at the Park often make for the use of vebriese. At present the hacks at the entrances are not under the control of the Commissioners, who are, therefore, powerless to remedy the evil. Stranger visiting the Park are frequently required to pay most extortionate prices choosing to suffer the imposition rather than be subjected to any trouble or detention. The backmen, however, will probably find that they will be mable to pursue this course of business after the first of next month.

SKATING STATISTICS.

SKATING STATISTICS.

During the past winter there were twenty-eight skatng days, on which the number of visitors was as fol-

Ferrybont Accident.
Francis X. Hayman, Appellant, vs. the Hobelen Land and Improvement Company, Repondent.—This action was brought to recover of the defendants, as common carriers of passengers, by steam ferryboats, between New York and Hoboken, the damages alleged to have been sustained by plaintiff in consequence of an injury to his leg, occasioned by the falling of a horse upon it, on board of one of the defendants ferryboats, lying at the Barclay street landing. The complaint alloges that the defendants carlossly and negligently caused the horse to be driven against the plaintiff; omitted to give any notice of its approach; omitted to land the horses and caris before admitting the plaintiff; omitted to give any notice of its approach; omitted to land the horses and caris before admitting the plaintiff of the boat, pier and bridge; omitted to provide proper safesuards against the horse; omitted to provide any place of retreat or find plaintiff from the horse, and omitted to take any precent on necessary for the safety of the plaintiff. The answer admits that an injury was sustained by the plaintiff from an accidental collision with a horse driven by persons unknown, but denies very allegation whereby negligence or carelessness is imputed to the defendants, and avers that the injury was occasioned by the plaintiff sown negligence in carelessly exposing himself upon that part of the boat appropriated to the use of horses and vehicles. At the conclusion of the evidence defendant's coursel moved to dismiss the complaint, on the ground that the evidence was insufficient to show that plaintiff ingures were ovasioned by the heighting hindres ingures were ovasioned by the plaintiff had contributed by his negligence to produce the accident. The Court granted the motion solely on the latter ground. Coursel for plaintiff how appeals. The case was argued yeaterday by Mesera L. B. Woodraff and C. F. Santord for respondent, and thas. Weble for appellants.

The Beard of Education met last evening Commiss.

Weble for appellants.

Board of Education.

The Board of Education met last evening, Commissioner McLean presiding.

The Trustees of the Fifth ward asked permission by a communication to close colored school No. 5 for the purpose of having it repaired. The communication was reterred.

The City Superintendent of Schools, S. S. Randall, recommend as modification in the clause in the by-law requiring the City Superintendent to certify to the moral character and ability to teach of all teachers who receive a certificate, as it is wholly impossible for the City Superintendent to certify to the ability of teachers before they are pra-lically tested. The communication was reterred.

fore they are pra-keally tested. The communication was referred.

A communication was read from the trustees of the New York Protestant Episcopal public school, complaining that the appra-sement of the property owned by them and known as lots Nos. 95 and 97 Greenwich street and Nos. 42 and 44 Trinity piace, and complete by the two public school buildings of the First ward, was too small, and asking for another appraisement to be made, that the lease of the lots may be renewed from May 1. The communication was referred.

The act of the Legislature was read, giving the control of the colored schools of the city to the Board of Education. A motion to refer the act to the Committee on Bylaws, to make auitable laws for the governance of the schools, was adopted.

An act of the Legislature changing the name of the Free Academy to that of the "College of the City of New York," and making it a separate body corporate and putting it on an equality before the law with the other colleges of the State, and making the members of the board ex-office trustees of the institution.

No other business of importance came up till the Board adjourned.

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MEXICO.

THE SPLIT IN THE LIBERAL CAMP.

Depredations of the Apache Indians.

Paralyzing Effect of the New Tariff Upon Imports.

CONTINUED FIGHTING IN THE INTERIOR.

Progress of the Railroad Between Vera Cruz and Mexico.

THE AMERICAN COLONY AT CORDOVA.

Resignation of the Belgian Minister to Mexico.

&c.

Our Mexico City Correspondence.

Maxico, April 3, 1866. Count Blondel, the Belgian Minister to Mexico, has resigned, and yesterday took his departure for Vera Cruz.
The claim of Ortega to the Presidency and his denunciation of Juarez has alarmed the liberals, who see no way for peaceably adjusting the difficulty. Under a different state of affairs in Mexico this country would be assume the form of a pronunciamento, and he would find enough adventurers ready to aid him in raising the standard of revolt to overthrow Juares. The attempt of to the pronunciamentos and revolutions of the num-berless discontented chiefs who for the last half century have kept this country in a state of anarchy and bloodshed, and at the present time life and property is more secure from the Gulf to the Pacific and from Monterey to Teand this security has been forced upon the country

and this security has been forced upon the country. The "people governed" by no means deserved or consented to it, and have been made peaceable citizens against their own will and inclination: but the world is benefited by it, and Moxico herself is by no means the least gainer.

A private letter recently received from Sonora says the Apache Indiams are committing the greatest outrages upon the people of that region. These savages have swept through a portion of that department, killing and robbing the inhabitants, who are mostly unarmed and completely defenceless. For a long series of years the Apache and Comanche Indians have been in the habit of making raids upon Northern Mexico, extending their incursions through Sonora, Chinuahua, Coahùis and Durango, frequently presenting themselves before the walls of the city of Durango itself, plundering the people of their stock and movable property, carrying off children and women into capityity, and murdering whole communities whenever the least resistance is made. One hacienda, alone, in Durango, has during the last twenty-five years furnished these Indians with at least two hundred thousand horses, mules and catile. The Comanche or Apache chief stacks the Accienda, drives off all the full grown animals, and coolly tells the owner to take good care of the young stock, for will be back in the course of a twelvemonth. The Indians claim the territory as their own, recognizing the Spatiards only as squatters, and tell them that this is the method they take to "collect their reals." Many of these barbarians make their homes within the bordiers of the Cnited States, travelling hundreds of miles while upon their predatory expeditions, always returning well ladea with spoil. :con after the close of the Texan revolution Santa Anna conscripted a large portion of the able-bodied men in Northern Mexico. This left the frontiers open to irruption from Indians, who have been gradually growning bolder and stronger until, finally, they now in fact rules large portion of Mexico.

VHRA CHUZ, April 8, 1866.

that this could not apply to merchandise in store which had been imported months, and some of it even years, before the publication of this decree; that the very fact that such merchandise was on hand and had been kept so long was a proof that it was in but little demand, be to involve in ruin many of the merchants, and to expose them to losses as unjust as injurious. It was also urged that such a measure was in violation of the organ claw of the empire, which established the principle that

be to involve in ruin many of the merchants, and to expose them to losses as unjust as injurious. It was also urged that such a measure was in violation of the organ claw of the surprice, which established the principle that no law ever should have retroative force.

For these reasons the question has been a very grave one between the commercial houses and M. Rollan (a French subject), the Director of the Custom Houses of the Gulf. But Maximilian, at the petition of the latter, and overriding the express provisions of the organic law, has ordered not only that the merchants must pay this additional duty upon their effects now on hand and previously imported, but that if they do not deliver a full account of all merchandise on hand within the term of three days, they shall be obliged to pay sixty per cent additional duty in place of the thirty per cent fixed by the decree of the 10th of February. It therefore follows that not only are requirements established that are contrary to all the principles of justice recognized throughout the world, but suddenly and on the moment there are established, and oven in cases of doubtful interpretation, now systems of penalties under an arbitary legislation heretofore unknown. These are outrely new occurrences for this country, and have caused a profound sensation throughout the commercial community.

The tariff has been auddenly raised or lowered before, and merchants have been expessed sometimes to serious losses and at other times have gained upon their stocks on hand; but they have never before been exposed, in addition, to retrouctive laws and the imposition of penalties as new and unexampled as they are arbitrary and unjust. What, however, makes this case more remarkable is that it is a matter of public notoriety that both the Minister of Finance and Maximilian recognize and admit the justice of the position taken by the commercial houses of this, the principal port of the country, and pronounce the measure an injunious one; but their fear of Napoleon is so great that t

HAVANA, April 13, 1866. Senor Andres Poey, Director of the Havana Observa tory, has gone to Vera Cruz. He is, with the consent of the government, attached to the French scientific expe-dition to Mexico, and is to direct the observatory to be

erected in the old convent of Santa Clara.

The French expedition to Tlacatalpam ended in their reaching that place without opposition, the liberal troops, seven hundred strong, under A. Lejandro, having withdrawn. Nearly the same number of troops appeared to have left Vera Cruz towards the loward coast, composed of Egyptian, Algerian and Mexican soldiers, belonging to the sections of Commandants Figuerero and Murcia.

We have had two weeks of remarkable quiet; no Macks on the stages between here and the city of Mex-

Ronda did not follow Regules. It was the latter only, who, with one thousand two hundred men, advanced into the State of Jalisco, but afterwards, in consequence of the movements of the French, rapidly recrossed the river, with the view of re-entering Michoscan. On the river, with the view of re-entering Michoncan. On the 18th, the force of Cotonel Valenzuola and a detachment of French troops surprised him in Patambo, and so un-expectedly that they were still in their tents and the horses tried up; the result was a complete victory for the importants. confirmed by the describes received here from Zamora and Paizsuaro, by information from some cavalrymen of the Emperor's dragoons, who, about a year ago, were taken by Regules, in Tacambare, and then presented themselves to the prefect. It is also said that some Algerian troops had whipped Castillo, near Zitacuaro. Ronda was in his usual lurking-places. Forces have been sent from Patzeuaro in pursuit of the fugitives of Paiambo.

then presented themselves to the prefect. It is also said that some Algorian troops had whipped Castillo, sear Zitacuaro. Ronda was in his usual turking-places. Porces have been sout from Patzouaro in pursuit of the fugitives of Patambo.

The Realidad says the old territory, now forming the State of Thaxain, is worthy of the special, attention of the government, to avoid the many assaults and robberies committed in this and other parts of the country.

The Seciedad of Mexico, of the 21st of March, and publishing the manifestation protess of General Gonzales Ortegs, remarks as follows.—Our readon, will observe the principal ideas of Sonor-Josus Gonzales for the principal ideas of the second the second principal ideas of the second prin

HAVANA, April 14, 1866. afternoon of the 12th, a few additional items were re-

he speaks of important contrivances against the empire which are attributed to Dublan, Carbo and Cagigas, and

nia, had arrived in the capital and furnished to the gov-ernment the necessary information as to the actual situa-tion of that peninsula.

of Tiacotalpam, and on the 29th the column of Captain Testard arrived, without having been able to meet with proach. The coast having been restored to order, the State of Vera Cruz had remained completely pacified, and the mercantile interests were reaping the benefits afforded a good administration and a zealous and flustjous government, guaranteed by unanimo s acclamation.

trious government, guaranteed by unanimo's acclamation.

On Holy Thursday, after attending divine service in the imperial chapet, the Emperor and Empress, with the whole Court, went to the saloon of Yturbide, where the Emperor made the meals with his own hands for twelve poor and age-stricken men, and the Empress did the same for an equal number of old women. After diner Maximilian and Carlotta kneeded before the poor, with napkin in hand, and their Majesti's then washed the feet of those ancients, moistened and kissed them, while a priest chanted that part of the Gospel of the day which refers to the sublime act of humility which Carist practiced with his disciples. After this lassifethe their Majesties placed a small slik purse on the neck of each pauper, containing some pieces of money, and then retired to their apartments. An immense concourse of people witnessed the ceremony. The emotion which it produced on many was evident, not only because of its significance, but also because of the important remembrances which the act evoked.

By the Periodico Osciol of Merida to the 6th inst. it

Our Orizaba Correspondence.

ORIZABA, March 28, 1806.

THE IMPERIAL RAILWAY.

As I observe by the Hamala, you from time to time publish notices on the subject of the construction of the Imperial Mittrary Railroad line, and which notices, although plausible, are not always strictly correct. For this reason I deem is advisable to give you the following facts, which, no doubt, will be read with interest both in the States and England.

Our improvement is progressing favorably towards as early completion under the immediate direction of Wm. Lloyd, Esq., actung for the firm of Geo. B. Crawiey & Co., London, England. We hope to have the care running between Mexico city and Puebla by the first of next August. They are laying the track now between the junction of the Puebla branch with the main line and Boca del Monte. The heaviest part of the work on the upper portion of the whole line, twenty-seven miles, Junction of the Pueble branch with the main line and Boca del Monte. The heaviest part of the work on the upper portion of the whole line, twenty-seven miles, between Boca del Monte and Orizaba, and which has a descent in said distance of four thousand and sixty-four feet, will be finished by January proximo. From Orizaba to Cordova the bed, for a distance of eight miles, is in a condition to receive the rails, and the only delay will be in the construction of the magnificent writings iron bridge over Metlac. When constructed this will be the highest bridge in the world. It will be about three hundred and fifty feet high and nine hundred feet long. Between Cordova and Paso del Macho location is nearly done and part under contract; but owing to the unhealthy character of that part of the country that portion of the road will be the last finished. It is only between Cordova and May that one can induce even the natives to work there. These prefer the mountain region. Some of them work well, but the most of them are sadly inclined to indolence. By giving them task work we manage generally to get more out of them than would be the case under other circumstances. On the whole line we are at present employing about 10,000 men, including all branches.

Between Metlac, eight miles east of Orizaba, and Mexico the cars will be running, without doubt, in the course of a year hones. From Paso del Macho to Vera Cruz (fifty three miles) the road has been in successful operation for about one year. As it may possibly interest the public to know what different altitudes this rail road line will possous I give you as follows the height along the road:—

Set

Summit (near Accounts, the hightest point on the

Our Cordova Correspondence.

Philadelphia. The city was one of the first commer importance under the rule of Spain, exporting imme importance under the rule of Spain, exporting immedia quantities of sugar, brandles, fruits and cof-fee, but has fallen into decay, and is only known abroad as a coffee mart and as the seat of the American colony in Mexico. Cordova Confederates who have sought asylum in Mexico, I am ley. But three members of the Richmond Congress are in the empire—Senator Oldham, of Texas; Judge Per-

murdered by the Mexicans last summer at Toro, between Monterey and Matamoros. Governor Harris, of Tennessee, is at the colony, nine miles southwest of Cordova, engaged in clearing up his land and making ready to plant a crop this season. Governors Reynolds of Missouri, and Alien are in the city of Mexico—Allen editing the Times and Reynolds acting as agent of the American and Mexican Emigrant Company.

Very faw Confederate field officers sought homes in this country, most of the emigrants being line officers and privates, young men without families, and too often without that industry and application needed to insure success in any new country. Major General Starling Price is at Carlotta, Brigadier General Shelby has a spiendid hacienda four miles from Cordova, on the Vera Crus road, Major General Waterhouse is a contractor on the railroad, and Brigadier General Lyon is at the head of a surveying party near Tuxpan. Those are the only Confederate generals east of the city of Mexico. Major General Magnuder is Surveyor General of the government colonization enterprise, Wilcox talks of returning to the States, and Hindman of goingle Yucatan. These are alt residing in the city. Brigadier General Slaughtes, of the old army, is interested in miles in the vatiley, and Hardennan, of Toxas, is surveying on the Pacific and Hardennan, of Toxas, is surveying on the Pacific and Hardennan, of Toxas, is surveying on the Pacific and Hardennan, of Toxas, is surveying the remaining warm trains from the railroad terminus at Paco del Mache to the city. His wagons are all of Yankes manufactere, are drawn by ten mules each, and every wagon carries a load of six thousand or seven thousand pounds.

published, and will doubtless involve its author in some bast dozen fights. The Judge matisties an inquiry into the causes that led to the overthrow of the confoderacy, and traces them to the incompelency and williamse of Davis, and the corruption which, if not consisted a government. He is unsparing in his expect, which his position as member of the Gonfederate Senate gave him ampiae opportunities of making. He lashes certain Cabinal mituitiers and general officers everyly, and does not spars. President Johnson or feeters' commanders. The book of the contract commanders. The book of the contract commanders. The book of the contract commanders and general character, and he a valuable assistant in future bistorians.

Most of the American settlers live around Carlotta, a new village laid out by the colonists, and named in honor of the Empress. Carlotta lies nine miles southeast from Corriova, in a splendid section of country. As yet the town boasts of but three houses, if such they may be called, being mere hamboo hits, but five or six others are in course of construction. The best and largest house belongs to General Price, is built of bamboo, that the dwith flag and stalks, and contains two rooms. A grow of mange trees near the case afford a cool and flaviting retreat for the old solder, and here he may be found a all hours, sealed upon a chair of his own manufacture, seatiles, reaching jokes with old companious in arms, occasiving orders respecting the cultivation of his plantation. Everything is of the most primitive description, the chairs and tables being the General's own handiwork. General Price is not a little of a "Yank," and is about as ingenious and handy as any New Englander. Governor Harris and the General are inseparable companious, in a root, or completely exclude the sum rays, affording a delighting the contraction of the contra